

TWO AND TWO!

Mr. Robbins, a delegate from Watauga county to the State Radical Convention, says that, though he had been a Republican, there was "so much negro in the Convention" that "frequently it was impossible for a white man to get the floor or to obtain a respectful hearing. The result was that Mr. Robbins' stomach turned and he threw up all the Radicalism in him forever.

Mr. Loftin, for years a prominent Republican in Lenoir county, has quit his old party because, among other reasons, there was more "negro" in it than he could stand. He says it is perfectly clear that in negro counties the negroes are determined to rule. The result is that, like Mr. Robbins, his stomach turned also and he threw up all the Radicalism in him forever.

Judge Russell was also a delegate to the State Radical Convention, and ran for president of the body, was nominated by it for the Supreme Court Bench and sent to the Chicago Convention as one of the delegates from the State at large, but no amount of "negro" will turn his stomach, although he says the negroes are largely "savages."

Colonel Dockery says the Convention was "as noble a body of men as ever assembled in our State." It was full of negroes. He was nominated by a negro, and without the negro influence he would not have been nominated. Turn about, he thinks, is fair play. Negroes vote for Dockery and Dockery votes for negroes. He voted for a negro lawyer against a white farmer and he voted for a buck negro against a one-legged Confederate soldier in his own county. There is no such thing as too much negro for Dockery.

Negroes, even though savages, don't turn the stomachs of Dockery and Russell. Not much! It takes something worse than negroes, "with all the words imply," as Mrs. Tilton said, to turn their stomachs. In fact, it may well be doubted whether a sufficient political ipecac for that purpose has yet been discovered.

J. J. Hampton, a Republican of twenty-five years' standing, of Bat Cave, Henderson county, has a letter in the *Asheville Citizen* announcing his withdrawal from that party with the reason, among others, that there is too much negro in it for his stomach. "How," he asks, "can a thinking man vote the Republican ticket next November, when he knows that eighty out of every one hundred votes cast for that ticket are cast by negroes?" How, indeed, we ask in turn. "Do as you please, gentlemen," concludes Mr. Hampton, "but as for me and mine we will vote with the ninety and nine white men."

DOCKERY AND HIS NEGRO NOMINEES.

Dockery "makes no bones" of telling the people he votes for negroes against the best of white men every time they are the nominees of his party.

Here is the lot he voted for on the county ticket in Richmond county in 1884, according to his own shameless admission:

To represent the public in the Legislature he voted for Harvey Quick, a negro lawyer, against John W. Sneed, one of the best white farmers of Richmond county.

For Coroner, he voted for Felix Jacobs, a negro man, against Daniel Gay, a one-legged Confederate soldier.

For Register of Deeds, he voted for one N. W. Harllee, a negro man, against Alexander L. McDonald, a white man competent to fill the office and universally esteemed in the county for his courteous bearing.

What do white people think of such a man? Will they make him their Governor? We think not.